2 GRAMMAR adverbs

a Look at the highlighted phrases with adverbs in sentences 1–9 in 1c. Choose a or b to complete the rules.

1 People can earn good salaries without working hard.
2 Some people don't dress warmly in winter.
3 The President isn't paid very well.
4 People don't always speak politely to older people.
5 People have really big portions when they eat out.
6 Some hospitals are incredibly luxurious.
7 You can travel safely on public transport.
8 Doctors speak very openly to their patients.
9 You pay people well to do their job, and then you give them more money.

1 Regular adverbs
An adverb is **a** adjective + *-ly*.
b adjective + *-lly*.

2 Use of adverbs
Adverbs describe **a** nouns.
b verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

3 Position of adverbs
Adverbs go **a** **before** a verb or verb phrase.
b **after** a verb or verb phrase.
Adverbs go **a** **before** another adverb or adjective.
b **after** another adverb or adjective.

adverbs of manner

1 She wants to live **independently**. 11.1
Her children always speak **politely**.
She eats very **quickly**.
2 I work **hard**.
We speak English **well**.

- We use adverbs of manner to say how people do things.
- Adverbs usually go after the verb or verb phrase.
I speak English ***well.*** **NOT** ~~*I speak well English.*~~

1 We normally form adverbs by adding *-ly* to adjectives.

2 Some adverbs are irregular. They can be the same as the adjective, e.g. *fast, hard,* or a different word, e.g. *well.*

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adjective	adverb	spelling
slow quick bad careful	slow**ly** quick**ly** bad**ly** careful**ly**	+ *-ly*
healthy easy	health**ily** eas**ily**	consonant + *y*: ~~*y*~~ + *-ily*
possible	possib**ly**	*le* → *-ly*
good fast hard	**well** **fast** **hard**	irregular

- Remember the difference between adjectives and adverbs.
  *I'm a **careful** driver.* (*careful* is an adjective. It describes the noun, *driver.*)
  *I drive **carefully**.* (*carefully* is an adverb. It describes the verb, *drive.*)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

very, quite, really, etc.

It isn't **very** expensive. 11.2
The exams are **quite** difficult.
She drives **incredibly** fast.
They speak **really** slowly.

- We use the adverbs *very, quite,* etc. to modify adjectives or other adverbs.
- They always go before the adjective or adverb.

Words ending in *-ly*

Be careful. Some words that end in *-ly* aren't adverbs, e.g. *friendly* (= adjective).

*He's a **friendly** person.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11A

a Adjective or adverb? Circle the correct form.

People drive quite *dangerous* / *dangerously*.

1 He wrote down her email *careful* / *carefully*.
2 My neighbour's children aren't very *polite* / *politely*.
3 My niece plays the piano *beautiful* / *beautifully*.
4 Fast food is very *unhealthy* / *unhealthily*.
5 Old people often walk very *slow* / *slowly*.
6 I bought a *real* / *really* cheap bag in the sales.
7 My friend sings very *good* / *well*.
8 My sister speaks Spanish *perfect* / *perfectly*.
9 We wear *casual* / *casually* clothes to work.
10 The view from the top is *incredible* / *incredibly* beautiful.

b Complete the sentences with adverbs from these adjectives.

bad	careful	easy	fast	good	hard	healthy	~~perfect~~	quiet

The trains in Sweden run *perfectly* even when it snows.

1 Can you talk _____, please? I'm trying to sleep.
2 Don't drive _____ when it's raining.
3 I don't like being in the sea because I can't swim very _____.
4 She sat down _____ because the chair only had three legs.
5 We're working _____ because we need to finish the job.
6 Professional sports people usually eat very _____.
7 We played _____ in the semi-final and we lost 5–1.
8 She was the best student in the class and she passed the exam _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS